

THE SENTINEL.

OREGON, MISSOURI.

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Friday, September 11, 1896.

Our Standard Bearers.



For President, WILLIAM McKinley.
For Vice-President, GARRETT A. HOBART.

STATE TICKET.

Governor, Robert E. Lewis.
Lieutenant Governor, John C. Pettibone.
Judge Supreme Court, William E. Freeman.
Secretary of State, John G. Freeman.
Auditor, John G. Freeman.
Attorney General, George S. Stille.
Railroad Commissioner, George S. Stille.
Judges COURT OF APPEALS, Robert E. Lewis, George S. Stille, John C. Pettibone.
Western District, J. B. Upson.
Eastern District, J. B. Upson.
Fourth District, Thomas M. Bailey, Rock Fort.
Circuit Court, George C. Cowley.
State Senator, J. N. Harrison.

COUNTY TICKET.

Representative, Samuel E. O'Fallon.
County Judges, J. B. Upson, J. N. Harrison.
Collector, J. B. Upson.
Presiding Attorney, J. B. Upson.
Sheriff, J. B. Upson.
Assessor, J. B. Upson.
Treasurer, J. B. Upson.
Public Administrator, J. B. Upson.
Coroner, J. B. Upson.

In the present money system of this country is as radically wrong as is claimed for it by the Bryan party is not strange that the discovery was not made prior to the Chicago convention? Up to that date late Democrats had no creed, no faith, no policy. The great doctrine which they formerly championed, had proven a failure in practice and their party was without an issue. Then it was that the issue makers set to work, to discover something wrong with our money. Yet it is the same kind of money we have had since the war closed. It is the same system that was in vogue during every campaign waged for the last thirty years. Four years ago William J. Bryan, gave to the campaign, the wealth and vigor of his eloquence, in the advocacy of Cleveland's election and his, now exploded theories of tariff reform. He never found fault with the money or criticized the monetary system during that campaign. The doctrine he then enunciated and the theories he espoused, have proven failures and now he seeks to force a new issue in whose triumph he is to be the chief beneficiary. If the tariff policy he then advocated was wrong, he failed to discover error in the same money system we have today, then why should his counsel be heeded or advice followed now?

Bishop Thoburn recently gave to the public an utterance concerning the silver question in India that is based upon his long experience there. He said: "They have the silver basis in India, have had it for centuries, and it has been given a fair trial. It would ruin this country and bankrupt every man. The foundation of business is stability and with a silver standard you can not have it. In Calcutta I can buy a suit of clothes for 40 dollars today, and next day it will be 50 dollars. You can never tell from the number of dollars you own how much are worth. The country is at the mercy of the money changers and speculators."

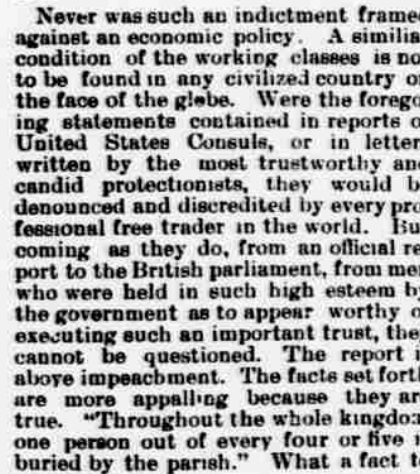
Bishop Newman, in an open letter to Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, in reply to the latter's recent criticism of the Bishop's course in support of the gold standard, says: "I have traveled through nearly all the silver countries in the globe, and have seen the baneful effects of a debased currency upon the working population. In those lands the wage earner, whether accountant, mechanic, or day laborer, contracts for so much per day or week, during which time silver and paper currency have depreciated while the necessities of life remain at the price they were before the decline, but the wage earner is compelled to take the depreciated dollar. You propose to change this by legislation. You can not do it. The history of the world is against you. It has been tried, but in vain."

UNTOLD MISERY

RHEUMATISM

C. H. King, Water Valley, Miss., cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"For five years, I suffered untold misery from muscular rheumatism. I tried every remedy known, except the best physicians, visited Hot Springs, Ark., three times, spending \$100 there, besides doctors' bills; but could obtain only temporary relief. My flesh was wasted away so that I weighed only ninety-three pounds; my left arm and leg were drawn out of shape, the muscles being twisted up in knots. I was unable to dress myself, except with assistance, and could only hobble about by using a cane. I had no appetite, and was assured, by the doctors, that I could never be cured. The pains, at times, were so awful, that I could procure relief only by means of hypodermic injections of morphia. I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Inside of two months, I was able to walk without a cane. In three months, my limbs began to strengthen, and in the course of a year, I was cured. My weight has increased to 150 pounds, and I am now able to do my full day's work as a cultured blacksmith."



"Of all who survive to the age of seventy, one out of every three is a pauper. Death at middle life is better than old age. Yet, even then, a pauper's grave is the lot of one out of five. No amount of accumulated wealth centered in the hands of a few, can compensate a nation for such a condition of the masses. A vast commerce, innumerable ships visiting every harbor in the world, are dumb and speechless as expressions of national growth and prosperity, when the harbors from which they are sent and the country whose flag flies at their masthead, are festering with destitution and despair. The loud boasts of the champions of a policy under which such conditions exist cannot long drown the voice of multitudes pleading for work."

Why

Do people buy Hood's Sarsaparilla in preference to any other, in fact almost to the exclusion of all others?

Because

They know from actual use that Hood's is the best, i. e., it cures when others fail. Hood's Sarsaparilla is still made under the personal supervision of the educated pharmacist who originated it. The question of best is just as positively decided in favor of Hood's as the question of another thing: Every advertisement of Hood's Sarsaparilla is true, is honest.

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Farmers Past and Present.

All Populists assume that farmers generally are less prosperous than they used to be. They have said so often that many of them have come to believe it, and some who have no sympathy with the Populist scheme of life are somewhat inclined to think that it may be true. But it is not true. Of course farmers suffer from industrial depression and other natural causes, just like all other classes in the community. The farmer is a producer of goods which he expects to sell. In that respect he is like the manufacturer. But neither the farmer nor the manufacturer can always be sure of selling his goods at a profit. Losses as well as profits must be taken into account in all human enterprises; and as the farmer does business on a comparatively small margin of capital, he feels the losses of bad years more than the man who does business on a large capital. Exactly the same thing is true of the small tradesman in dull times, or of the mechanic when work is scarce. It is part of the great industrial law growing out of the competitive system of social life, whose operation can be checked by no act of legislation of whatever character.

In point of fact, farmers, as a class, were never so well off as they are today. They eat better food, wear better clothes, have better furniture in their homes, are able to buy more books, magazines and papers, and, generally speaking, enjoy more luxuries than their fathers and grandfathers ever dreamed of. There is no comparison between the condition of the average farmer today and that of the average farmer of forty or fifty years ago. The farmer of today regards as necessities a great number of things that the old-time farmer regarded as luxuries. In that fact lies an explanation of the discontent of many farmers of the present time. Like every other class of people in the civilized world today, they have come to desire more things than they have the means to obtain. Such discontent is healthful when it does not lead to lawlessness and revolution. The farmers are not to be blamed for trying to better their condition; quite the contrary. We are all trying to do that. But they are far too sensible to suppose that they can better their condition by pulling down the whole social fabric. To do so would be as foolish as to plough up a field of corn because a few hills failed to attain the average growth of the field.

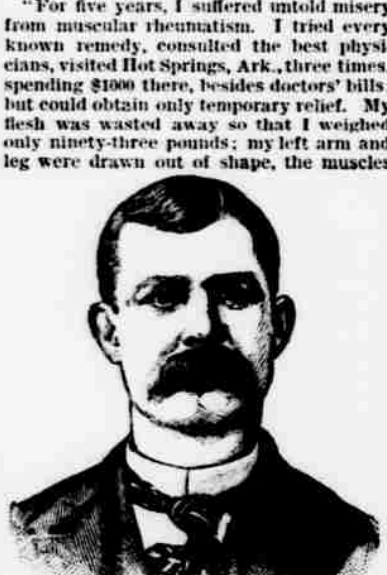
We live in a country of which the principal scourge is stomach trouble. It is more widespread than any other disease, and, very nearly, more dangerous. One thing that makes it so dangerous is that it is so little understood. If it were better understood, it would be more feared, more easily cured, less universal than it is now. So, those who wish to be cured, take Shaker Digestive Cordial, because it goes to the root of the trouble as no other medicine does. The pure, harmless, curative herbs and plants, of which it is composed, are what render it so certain and, at the same time, so gentle a cure. It helps and strengthens the stomach, purifies and tones up the system. Sold by druggists, price 10 cents to \$1.00 per bottle.

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OUR QUERY BOX.

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Silver Dollars a Full Legal Tender.

"To settle a dispute with you I should tell you to what extent silver is a legal tender."

The silver dollar is a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, to any amount. It was so made by the act of February 28, 1875, which is still in force. The limited legal tender of subsidiary silver coin is given in the next answer.

Why They Doubt.

"Will you please tell me why the surplus silver of the world is not dumped on the free silver countries, such as Japan, China and Mexico?"

Because their silver money circulates only at its bullion value. Silver is worth no more when coined than it is as bullion.

The silver barons of the West—the men who are putting up millions in the effort to elect Bryan and achieve free silver—know perfectly well that free coinage will drive out the silver standard, and depreciate the dollar till it is worth only the silver bullion in it. But they think this will be a slow process; that it may take a year or two before our currency gets to the bottom. Meanwhile, their profits would be fabulous.

If the silver dollar would hold its parity with the gold dollar for a single year, the silver mine owners would make over \$30,000,000 in that one year, figuring on the basis of last year's production of 55,000,000 fine ounces of silver. These 55,000,000 ounces had a coinage value of approximately \$70,000,000 and a commercial bullion value of less than \$40,000,000. The 1896 output will approximate 60,000,000 ounces. The miners can well afford, therefore, to gamble \$5,000,000 on the election of Bryan and a free coinage congress, for that amount, large as it is, would be less than 20 per cent. of a year's profit based on the production during twelve months of silver's greatest depression. They would get their money back in ten weeks.

But, if any one could take 52 or 53 cents worth of silver to the mint and get it made into a dollar, as would be the case under free coinage, and that dollar buy as much as a gold dollar, all the silver in the world would rush to us. Can you not see that a profit of 17 or 18 cents on a dollar would cause all the silver of the world to rush here? Of course, it would stop as soon as the value of our dollar depreciated to the bullion price, as is now the case in all silver countries.

Why It Will Depreciate.

"Please explain, if we adopt the free coinage of silver, why a silver dollar will not be worth as much and buy just as much then as a silver dollar does now?"

Fix first in your mind this fact: That the buying power (or paying power) of any coin of final redemption is ALWAYS just the market value of the bullion in it. The stamp of the government is a mere certification of the amount of pure metal in it—that is, its weight and fineness.

Fix in your mind, second, that the bullion in the silver dollar is worth 50 to 53 cents gold and consequently the actual value of that coin is 50 to 53 cents, depending on the market price of bullion.

Third, fix in your mind that the silver dollar is held up to the value of a gold dollar by the policy of this government, declared by the act of 1890, to maintain all its money—gold, silver and paper—at a parity. This can only be done by holding the less valuable up to the level of the most valuable—holding the silver and paper up to gold value.

This can only be done, in the case of paper, by redeeming it in gold. In the case of silver dollars, the government will exchange them for treasury notes, on demand. These treasury notes it will redeem in gold, on demand.

Under free coinage of silver, this process of redemption would be swept away. The silver dollar would have to stand alone. What would hold it up to double its real value? Nothing.

There is no theory about the fall of the silver dollar to its bullion value. It is already proved in the experience of every silver country.

Mexico, by law, has free coinage of silver and gold, at 16 2/3 to 1. No gold goes to the mint. No gold is in circulation. The Mexican dollar weighs a little more than our silver dollar, but it will buy only about 53 cents' worth in gold.

Japan has free coinage of silver and gold. The gold yen is worth a dollar of our money. The silver yen buys only 53 cents' worth in our money.

So it is with every other silver country. There is no country which admits silver to free coinage in which silver circulates at more than its bullion value, and none in which any gold circulates.

Japan and Mexico.

"If silver is such an abominable curse, why are Japan and Mexico booming with prosperity?"

No one says that silver is an "abominable curse." The project of going to the silver standard is one which would bring on an era of panic and financial disaster; but to say that project is bad, is not to say silver is a "curse." Try to apply reason to the subject, not prejudice and emotion. The question is a plain one of business, and only common sense is needed to settle it rightly.

You say Japan and Mexico are "booming with prosperity." How do you know this? Prosperity is an extremely relative term. In both countries, the wages of the working class are so low that an American workman would deem them starvation wages. He could not live.

Mexico is far more prosperous than she has been for many years, but it is because, under President Diaz, there has been peace. The country has not been the scene of chronic revolution, as it was up to a few years ago. Wages are very low, and manufacturing is profitable. Japan is just adopting the use of machinery in manufactures, and is yet far behind us in everything.

He Wants Too Much.

"Why shall not the silver miner have the same privilege as the gold miner to send his product to the United States mints and have it coined into money if he chooses to do so?"

Because the gold mine owner has had his coinage at its market price. His gold is worth no more as coin than it is as bullion. The silver mine owner wants to take an amount of silver that will sell for only a half dollar, and have it coined into a dollar. Do you think that just or right?

Dr. A. F. Sawyer. After using one box of the Pastilles I find myself entirely cured. My case had been treated by several doctors, Lucy Ritter, Kansas, Ill. Sold by T. S. Hinde.

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MAITLAND, MO.

Office in Broad Gauge.

How to Vote.

Patrick Henry truly said, "We have but one lamp by which our feet are to be guided, and that is the lamp of experience, and we have but one method of judging the future and that is by the past." It is an axiom that like causes produce like results.

The issues presented in this campaign are as important as has confronted the voter since the campaign of 1860. I am glad to notice that our citizens are seeking after the light and I hope none will be guided by partisan zeal as recommended by Senator Vest, to vote first and read the platform afterward. And I believe that a very large majority of the voters of our country will resent such an appeal as an insult to their honesty and patriotism. Let us seek to know the right and be governed by it. It is our purpose to briefly as possible in these articles to present the history bearing upon what I claim to be the most important in this campaign--the tariff and the money questions. During the Colonial and Confederation periods, reaching up to 1793, the country was solely a producer of raw materials which were shipped to England for manufacturing, and the finished products shipped back, the prices of both being fixed in England. This made the Colonies virtually the industrial slaves of that country. The second law enacted under our present constitution was a tariff law, under which manufactures sprang up throughout the states, and England soon lost power over the states destroyed and by a system of aggression and high-handed oppression upon the high seas attended to regain her lost power. This led to the war of 1812, and ended in the industrial independence of the United States, and under the tariff laws enacted to meet the expenses of that war, Uncle Sam, was enabled to pay every obligation in 1815 and had a large surplus in the treasury. In 1815 the English manufacturers again attempted to gain the control by sending over large amounts of goods to be sold at auction for any price. Lord Brougham declared in parliament that it was worth the while to incur a loss upon the first exportations in order to stifle the rising manufacturers in the United States, which the war had forced into existence, but the scheme utterly failed under the wise system of protection existing. But in 1816, against the earnest opposition of Thomas Jefferson, who favored the use of the surplus revenues in the construction of public improvements, the tariff laws were revised to bring the revenues within necessary expenses of the government which resulted in the closing of many of the factories and universal depression similar to that existing at the present time, and continued up until the presidential election in 1820, and the agitation of protection. Four candidates were in the field, of which none received a majority, and John Q. Adams was elected by the house, a victory for the Protectionists, and the revenue laws were revised upon a protective basis. The result was increased prosperity. The tariff was again increased in 1828, bitterly opposed by the Southern Democracy; again in 1832. Still further increase of tariff was enacted and signed by President Jackson. This so enraged the cotton growers and excitement became so great in South Carolina, that a convention was held to nullify the tariff laws of 1828 and 1832. The patriotic action of President Jackson in declaring that he would use the military forces of the United States to enforce the collection of the tariff and threatened to hang John C. Calhoun, who was the leader if he persisted; again in 1833 Henry Clay for the purpose of harmony introduced a bill for the gradual reduction of the tariff until 1842, when the duties should not exceed 20 per cent. So we see from history that both Jefferson and Jackson, both fathers of the Democratic party, were Protectionists, and how does it come that so many of the leaders of that party today are arrayed against Protection. Under the Clay law depression began, manufactures closed, the revenues became deficient to defray the necessary expenses of the government, and in 1825, under the Wild Cat State bank laws, and a tariff for revenue only, the country experienced the greatest financial panic known in the history of the country. Laboring men became a race of tramps, and when General Harrison was elected in 1840 there was not enough money in the treasury to pay the warrants of President VanBuren, and he had to discount them at 10 per cent. Again in 1842 congress passed revised tariff laws increasing the duties to 33 per cent. This was followed by a return to prosperity, manufactures opened up, wages increased, and President Polk in 1845, in his first message to congress, especially complimented the country in the return of prosperity under the Protection law of 1842. But the great opposition in the south resulted in the passage of the Walker bill in 1846, a tariff for revenue only. But the Mexican war discovery of gold in California in 1848 and the Crimean war in 1852 prevented much unfavorable results. But in 1856 the tariff was again reduced, and now came the second great panic of our country.

James Buchanan in his first message to congress, called attention to the great financial depression--factories closing up, laboring men thrown out of employment, tramping over the country hunting work and not finding any, farm products low and manufactured goods high. A revenue deficit and congress was compelled to provide a loan of \$65,000,000 to meet the necessary expenses of the government.

The treasurer of the United States was compelled to sell these bonds at a discount of 12 per cent, drawing 10 per cent interest. This was the condition in which the Republican party took control.

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